EIGHTH YEAR.

The Texas Pacific, Under the Protection of the United States Courts, Runs Trains-Latest News Concerning the Labor Tron-

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

OMARIA, March 16.—The Missouri Pacific runs into Omaha over the Union Pacific track for a distance of eighteen miles. Yesterday an attempt was made to start the Missouri Pacific freight train out of this city, but five men captured the engine, and made the engineer and fireman surrender. They then ran the engine back to the round house, and put out the fire. The men who captured the engine are said to be the employes of the Union Pacific and Knights of Labor have ordered all employes of the Missouri Pacific in Omaha to refuse to handle freight or perform other duties, and that the order will order will go into effect to-day. AT OMAHA, NEEL

OVERTURES REJECTED.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16.-Vice President Hoxie received the following letter to-day:

SEDALIA, March 15., H. M. Hoxie, First Vice President:

It has been intimated to me that a committee of Knights of Labor, composed of railroad employes, would be admitted to a conference with you in regard to the difficulties now existing with said employes and the railroad company, the Gould southwestern system.

ern system.

If it is your wish, such committee is ready at such time and place as you may determine. [Signed]

MARTIN IRONS. Chairman Knights of Labor Executive Com-

To this, after acknowledging its receipt, To this, after acknowledging its receipt, Mr. Hoxie replied as follows:
"While I am always ready to comply with, and hear any complaints of employes, I can not see that a meeting with the committee suchas you propose, would adjust the trouble as I am informed that the reason for ising difficulties was the discharge of C. A. Hall by the receivers of the Texas & Pacific railway, a road not under my control, and with a management in which I have no voice or authority.

or authority.
"I would further state that the action ta-"I would further state that the action taken by our late employes has so reduced our traffic that we shall not soon again require as many men in our shops as heretofore, but all good men who desire employment, and are acceptable to our superintendents, will hereafter, as heretofore, be well and promotly paid for services rendered, and if they have any complaints I will take pleasure in meeting them for that purpose.

[Signed] H. M. HOXIE."

GOING BACK TO WORK.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16.—Receiver Brown, of the Texas & Pacific railroad, tele graphs to Vice President Hoxie that he has sixty seven men at work in Marshall (Tex.) shops, thirty-four of them being old em ployes who struck, and that he expects many more. At Big Springs, Baird and Fort Worth, be says, they have men enough for the present wants of the company.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17.—The thirteenth day of the Gould system strike opened with as little, if not less hope of speedy resumption of freight traffic as ever. Vice President's Hoxie's reply to Martin Irons, chairman or the Knights of Labor executive committee, inclines many to the belief that the THE OUTLOOK. ittee, inclines many to the belief that the mpany will attempt no settlement with e strikers as a body, but will wait until the number of new men employed on the lines shall be sufficient to carry on the busi-

iness shall be sufficient to carry on the business.

Should this prove true, it is understood by the Knights of Labor here that the order which called those out who are now striking, will be followed by one which will cause every Knight employed upon the Gould roads and their southwestern connections to leave work. The situations of ar as the East St. Louis men are concerned, remains unchanged. The men are at work as usual this morning, and it is understood their grievances will be remedied without resort to a strike.

A QUIET DAY.

ORDERS FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17 .- The Missouri Pacific company obtained an order from the circuit court to-day, forbidding the strikers from trespassing on the company's grounds or interfering with its property. An endeavor will be made to serve the writ on individual strikers named in the complaint. All was lifeless in the freight yards to-day.

GRAND MASTER POWDERLY. Sr. Louis, March 17.—T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and chairman of the national excu-tive committee of that order, passed through this city to-night on his way to Kansas

City.

His mission, it is said, is to meet and con His mission, it is said, is to meet and con-fer with the delegates from the five district assemblies, which embraces the entire Mis-souri Pacific system of roads, in regard to the strike now existing on that system. He would not talk about the strike during the

NEW OBLEANS, March 18.—The strike on the Texas & Pacific railroad and other railroads of the Gould southwest system, is in a fair way to settlement at last, by arbitration of the United States circuit court in the case of Hall, the workman discharged at Marshall. This was the cause of the strike. The employes have insisted that Hall was discharged because he was a Knight of Labor, and the receivers hold that the discharge was made for incompetency.

and the receivers hold that the discharge was made for incompetency.
Yesterday a delegation of local Knights of Labor called upon Receiver Sheldon, at his office here, and had a satisfactory interview with him. The delegation said to the receiver that the discharge of Hall was the sole cause of the trouble, and inquired if some plan could not be adopted by which the cause of the discharge could be ascertained, and the whole question settled by arbitration.

Governor Sheldon said the receivers had no intention to do an injustice to Hall, and and were willing to submit the question of his discharge to the court

and were willing to submit the question of his discharge to the court

St. Louis, Mo., March 18.—The general impression prevails this morning in railroad circles that the Gould strike is nearing an end. The resumption in this city of subur-ban passenger traffic without any violence from the strikers is looked upon as a hopeful sign, and the partial re-establishment of the

derly, when seen by our associated press representative, expressed a willingness to give the public any information in his possession so far as the interests of his mission permitted. He would, he said, probably be able to speak more definitely later in the evening regarding the proceedings of to-day.

He said: "I had a desire to come upon the ground and learn the true inwardness of the strike, and ascertain exactly the situation as I could not do it at a distance of over a thousand miles. At the same time I received a request from the local orders to join them here and endeavor to secure a settlement of the matters at issue between the railroad officials and themselves. We have spent the day in consultation but I cannot yet speak as to the result of our deliberations."

"Will you state whether you have opened communication with the Missouri Pacific officials?"

"If have not, but I am free to say that I intend to seek a conference to-morrow with Mr. Hoxie, and expect to leave to-morrow night for St. Louis."

"If a meeting can be arranged, then any

"I have not, but I am free to say that I intend to seek a conference to-morrow with Mr. Hoxie, and expect to leave to-morrow night for St. Louis."

"If a meeting can be arranged, then any settlement which might be made would be arranged at St. Louis?"

rranged at St. Louis?"
"Yes; it probably would be."
"Why was Kansas City selected as the lace for the conference of the various as-

place for the conference of the various asmblies to-day?"

"I cannot say. I am not aware of any significance in the selection." Here the interview was interrupted, Mr. Powderly being
called to attend a meeting.

On returning therefrom he said: "I have
since learned that the conference was held
here for the convenience of the Union Pacific delegates, and as a central point."

"Will you state what the strike is for?"

"That is what I came to learn, and I have
not yet succeeded entirely. The men have
complaints that the company has not kept
its agreement of a year ago. There is some
question as to wages; and the discharge of
employes also enters into the matter. Candidly, I do not see the necessity for this
strike, or its continuance. In fact the day
for strikes is past. I never ordered one in
my life, and with two exceptions never failed
in an endeavor to meet the employers for a
settlment of the differences with the employes. I have just telegraphed to Vice
President Hoxic, asking 'or a conference."

"Can you give the dispatch?"

"Yes: it is short, asking simply if he will
meet the committee and myself for the consideration of pending difficulties, and if so,
where and when."

"What was the temper of the discussions
to-day?"

"Entirely calm and rational. The men

to-day? "Entirely calm and rational. The men appear desirous of a speedy termination of the difficulties, so are disposed to be concil-iatory, so far as may be consistent with their intory, so far as may be consistent with their position. A session is now in progress which will probably continue all night. The alternative of a refusal on the part of Mr. Hoxie to meet us is under consideration, but no decision has been reached. I do not anticipate a reply from Mr. Hoxie before to-morrow, but it is my belief that the strike will be ended within a very few days."

In speaking of the reported sottlement of the Texas & Pacific troubles, Mr. Powderly said he was not informed as to the details, and the report was not generally credited among the Knights. He thought an arbitration by a United States court would be desirable.

St. Louis, Mo., March 19.-The hopes for nearer realization this morning than at any time during the present difficulty. The in terest in future developments is equally divided between the course which the discharged mechanic Hall, at Marshall, Tex. charged mechanic Hall, at Marshall, Tex., sball pursue, and the reply of Hoxie to Mas-ter Workman Powderly, now at Kansas City. Many feel confident that the submission of Hall's grievances to the United States court will result in ending the strike on the Texas & Pacific railroad, which ever way the judge of the court should decide. A movement by the Missouri Pacific em-ployes, however. of grievances other than

SEDALIA, Mo., March 17.—To-day has been the quietest since the strike has been inangurated. Neither party has made a move, and the absence of excitement makes the strikers very restless.

The grievance committee of engineers of the Gould system, except the Texas Pacific, has been in session here again to-day but their doings are a profound secret.

The chief, P. M. Arthur, is expected here to morrow morning, when it is possible that light will break from that quarter and trains begin to move.

lowing lelegram in response, addressed

To the Citizens of Dallas and Greenville, Texas:
No words of mine can sufficiently express
my appreciation of the kind words of encouragement and good advice contained in
your dispatch. The present strike throughout the system was ordered by officers of a
secret organization, because a neighboring
railway, in control of the highest court in
the land, has seen fit to discharge one of
record their employes. With no other complaint
against the management of the Missouri
Pacific, and without any warning or shadow
of justification, the entire business of four
states and one territory is completly paralyzed, and millions of resident citizens are
deprived of railway facilities, on which their
entire prosperity depends, in their enjoyment of which they have legal rights paramount to any secret organization, because
their rights are secured to them by the laws
of the land.

of the land.

The Missouri Facific employes 14,319 men.

Of these 3,717 only are concerned in the present strike, so that in addition to these 3,700 conspirators, who are by force and intimidation stopping trains, are thereby depriving the remaining 10,900 of their co-laborers of their deliverence.

Will not the public soon learn that it is they that pay the railway tolls; that the rail-way is its clearing house to receive and dis-tribute this fund, which is full sixty per cent of the gross earnings of the railway, and when they do, they will probably find some method to regulate and control labor engaged in railway transportation, and thus prevents such strikes.

(Signed) HOXIE REPUSES.

Mr. Hoxie after deliberation, in a long tter refused to meet Mr. Powderly. That entleman replied as follows. Kansas City, Mo., March 19, 1786.

To H M. Hoxie, First Vice President Missouri To H M. Horie, First Vice President Missouri Pacific Railway Company, St. Louis. Since you will not meet with me as general master workman of the Knights of Labor, I must decline to meet with you in any other capacity, and the responsibility for the future continuance of the strike must not be charged to the Knights of Labor, since the executive officer of that order will not be permitted to meet and co-operate with you.

set with me, to endeavor to effect such a stillement as would prevent any impositions ing practiced upon the employes of the mpany by subordinates, and put an end to like on your lines for the forther

Kansas Crrr, Mo., March 19.—Governor Marmadule, of Missouri, and Governor Martin, of Kansas, have decided that the public interests render it necessary for them to not as mediators in the present siriles.

formel for the railway company by its late employes, or any other persons; also, charging the defendants with stopping all its work in its shops and yards, and preventing the handling of its freight and the movements of its trains, and preventing the railway company from carrying on its business as a common carrier. That all of said acts complained of were and are being done in obedience to a peremptory order issued from an organization known as the "Knights of Labor" of North America; that said organization, among other purposes, was formed for the express purposes, was formed for the express to when, how and upon what terms its members should enter the services and continue in the service of said railway company; that its members are under a secret

what the ralleoad company will do.

St. Louis, Mo., March 22.—In reply to communications from Governors Marmaduke and Martin, seeking a settlement of the existing Missouri Pacific labor troubles, Mr. Hoxie replies as follows:

Hon. John S. Marmaduke, governor of Missouri, and Hon. John A. Martin, governor of Kansas: Dear Sirs.—I beg respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, stating that after a conference at Kansas: Consented to visit the undersigned and urge the continuance of the agreement between yourselves and other state officials and the management of this company on March 15, 1885, and, if deemed advisable, recommend such modifications of said agreement as might be thought just to all concerned. I note with pleasure your conclusion after investigation that the agreement of March 15, 1885, has been kept inviolate by the Missouri Pacific railway company, and that the present strike could not have been and was not based on a violation by the management of this company of the terms of said agreement; and I have carefully considered your recommendation that this agreement, which you concede the Missouri Pacific railway company is no longer under any obligation to observe toward those of its employes who have abandoned its service since March 5, 1886, should be restored and continued.

On March 10, 1886, this company inserted in newspapers on its line and posted in public places upon its property, the following advertisement:

Good and competent men will be employed without reference to their past or present relations to this company or their connection with any society or organization, open, secret, secular or otherwise. Sorh as are accepted will be paid the rate of wages recommended by the governors and other state officials of Missouri and Kansas—when the labor troubles of March 1885, were adjusted, the same as have been paid by this company since that date.

WHAT THE COMPANY WILL DO.

WHAT THE COMPANY WILL DO.

company re-engage in its service all of its old employes without prejudice to them on account of the existing strike, so far as the business of the company will justify their re-employment, is acceptable to this company with these qualifications: The men who have been engaged under the advertisement of March 10, 1886, will be continued in our employment. We can not re-engage or continue in our employ any persons who have actually en aged in the destruction or injury of the company's property or who have advised such destruction or injury. We shall give preference to those of our late employes who have families and own homes on the lines of the road. It is to be remembered that the loss of traffic cansed by the present strike, will, to a considerable extent, reduce the necessity of employing as many men in our shops as heretofore."

"Thanking you for the consideration you have given the subject and trusting your action will result in an early resumption of traffic, I am your excellencies most obedient servant.

First Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company."

roads, are out.

Plankington & Armour discharged a fourth of their men to-day, and the great smelting works at Argentine will be compelled to close.

Large quantities of perishable goods now here in yards.

The strike said to have been ordered by switchmen's union independent of K. of L. A meeting of representatives of all the eleven roads is being held here this afternoon.

WHY THEY STRUCK.

The following statement has been published by the committee of the Switchmen's

in obedience to a peremptory order issued from an organization known as the "Knights of Labor" of North America; that said organization, among other purposes, was formed for the express purpose of controlling its members as to when, how and upon what terms its members should enter the services and continue in the service of said railway company; that its members are under a secret obligation assumed by them to yield in plicit obedience to the order and requests of its officers and committees. The judge of the United States circuit court issued upon the bill filed an injunction and proper order to place the railway company in possession of its property and restrain the strikers from interfering with the movement of trains and to desist in their interference with the business of the company or in any manner to prevent the part of its, in the daily morning papers, Monday, March 14th. Since that time the switchmen have lived up to their part of the contract, and as we treated with them as a body of the company or in any manner to prevent the performance of its duties as a common carrier.

WHAT THE BAILBOAD COMPANY WILL DO.

St. Louis, Mo., March 22.—In reply to communications from Governors Marmaduke and Martin, seeking a settlement of the existing Missouri Pacific labor troubles,

Respectfully: The Committee.

Respectfully: The Committee.

THE ENIGHTS ISSUE A STATEMENT.
The following was issued by the Knights of Labor at a late hour last night:

or Labor at a late nour last night:

To the public—A statement in reply to H. M.
Hoxie's letter to the governors of Missouri and
Kansas:

In response to the proposition contained
in a note written Mr. Hoxie by the governors of Kansas and Missouri, and also the reply of Mr. Hoxie to the governors, we beg
to state: First, that while in conference in Kan-

to state:

First, that while in conference in Kansas City we were sent for by the governors, and out of respect for them a committee was appointed, consisting of employes of the Gould roads only, which met with them and by request noted the cause of the present withdrawal of active labor from the roads of the Gould southwest system. On their suggestion these gentlemen agreed to see Mr. Horie and attempt a settlement if possible. It was agreed to in deference to their wish, that we should submit to them all our grievances with the understanding that they would arrange a meeting between Mr. Hoxie and ourselves. They desired permission to settle as best they could on understanding that we would abide by their decision. To this we demurred, unless we were first permitted to pass on the terms of the settlement. With this understanding we consented to their interposition between Mr. Hoxie and themselves. Mr. Hoxie refused to receive a delegation from the employes, or the Kinghts of Labor, and the governors received from Mr. Hoxie the document published yesterday, which was given to the press, even before we were permitted to see it. Now, in justice to ourselves and the truth of history, we desire to make the following points of fact:

First—The interpositions of the governors was voluntary on their part, coming to Kansas City and solving in interview with our board.

suspending business for the present. A freight train was derailed by the strikers near Sedalia, and several men injured. Vice President Hoxie has offered rewards for the arrest and conviction of any person destroying the company's property, or conspiring to do so. At Atchison the guards at the round house were surprised by thirty-five or forty masked men, who, with drawn revolvers took the guard in charge and disabled twelve locomotives. They also seized a freight train outside the city limits, killed the engine, and threw the coupling pins into the resolution reported by the minority of the resolution reported by the minority of the committee. The senate then adjourned till Monday next.

In the senate on March 22d, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, presented several memorials from the legislature of Iowa—among them one urging the passage of the Des Moires vice.

CONCRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate, March 16th, the chair presented a letter from the secretary of the navy transmitting information, copies, drawings, etc., of the recent survey of the Nicaraugaan route made by Civil Engineer A. C. Mencool. Referred. The chair also presented a letter from the secretary of the interior transmiting information in regard to the land grants of railroads in Kansas. Referred. Committee on finance reported adversely on the bill introduced by Senator Mahone to allow a draw-back on imported tobacco. Placed on calendar. Among the reports was one by Blair on pensions, being the bill for the relief of honorably discharged soldiers. On motion of Mr. Van Wyck, the house bill, increasing the pensions of soldiers widows was taken up. Several amendments were offered and agreed to, but after considerable debate by Butter, Logan, Cockrell, Ingalls and Jackson, the fear became general that the widow's increase of pensions would be postponed by sending the bill to the house with so many amendments that it would involve debate. Motion was made by Mr. Wilson to reconsider the senate's action amending the bill. This motion was agreed to, and the bill passed as it came from the house. It now eneds only the president's signature to become a law. It increases the pensions from \$8 to \$12 a month. At 2 o'clock Mr. Cullom took the floor in the senate, to speak upon Mr. Edmunds' resolution, but gave way to Mr. Morrill, who then addressed the senate upon the resolutions. Others followed, and, finally, pending debate, the senate adjourned.

In the senate on March 17, the chair pre-

senate upon the resolutions. Others followed, and, finally, pending debate, the senate and donried.

In the senate on March 17, the chair presented a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the report of Special Agent Spalding in relation to the fraudulent importation of Chinese into the United States. Referred. Collum moved to make the inter-state commerce bill a special order for next Tuesday week. Plumb objected, however, the matter went over. Van Wyck offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the commissioner of public lands be directed to examine the nature and extent of the alleged useless destruction of timber on public lands adjoining the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, particularly by the Montana Improvement company, and what, if any, additional legislation is necessary to protect the timber on the public domain, said committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was agreed to. The chair laid before the senate the new electoral count bill, and the bill was passed.

The Edmunds resolution reported from the judiciary committee was then laid before the senate, and Mr. Dolph resumed the finor and continued his remarks in favor of the majority report of the committee. Pending debate the senate adjourned.

In the senate on March 18th, the so-called

turned them over to the press and public before we were even permitted to see them.

Third—We condemn the governors for saying that the Missouri Pacific has kept its agreement and holding that the present strike releases the road from the obligations of the agreement. The committee claims to have evidence that the men received less wages after the strike of 1885 than before, which was a violation of the agreement. That bridgemen have been compelled to work over-time, without receiving the agreed pay. That men have been discharged contrary to agreement and that the company, by creating dissatisfaction, induced men to leave, and afterwards re-employed them at less pay. The committee holds that the action of the Ternas & Pacific receivers showed their intent to use the United States court for dishonorable purposes. Regarding the alleged violation by strikers of the agreement, the strikers maintain that the agreement did not bind them to anything on their part.

In conclusion the address says: The truth is simply this—Mr. Hoxie wants trouble; he has provoked it; he is still inciting and making an innocent public pay the price of his perfidy. How long will the public consent for Gould and Hoxie thus to rule or ruin? We wait to see.

By the order of the executive board of district assembly 101.

INJUNCTION PAPKES SEEVED ON STEIKEES.

ATCHILON, KAS., March 22.—United States.

to take min to iscoused. The markey of Halls are proportions, for the proportions of the

of the committee. The senate then adjourned till Monday next.

In the senate on March 22d, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, presented several memorials from the legislature of Iowa—among them one urging the passage of the Des Moines river land title bill over the president's veto. Among the bills introduced and appropriately referred was one by Mr. Cockrell, at the instance, he said, of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. Mr. Logan submitted the following resolution, and asked that it might be printed and lie over, saying he would call it up at some future day, and submitted some remarks on it: Resolved, That the sessions of the senate, commonly known as executive sessions, so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations or rejections, shall hereafter be held with open doors, and that a public record of the same shall be kept, the same as of legislative sessions. The resolution was ordered printed, and to be laid over. Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution calling on the postmaster general to inform the senate whether he had received a resolution of the senate, passed on March 4, which asked as to the number of fourth-class postmasters removed since the 4th of March, 1885, and if the resolution had been resolution of the senate, passed on March 4, which asked as to the number of fourth-class postmasters removed since the 4th of March, 1885, and if the resolution had been received, why it had not been answered, and when a response might be expected. On objection the resolution went over one day. The urgent deficiency bill was laid before the senate which, on motion of Mr. Allison insisted on its amendment and agreed to a committee of conference. The chair laid before the senate Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army. Mr. Logan, at the suggestion of the secretary of war, moved for some further amendments of detail to the bill, and they were agreed to. Pending debate the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on March 23d, the bill was passed, granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to General Hancock's widow. Further discussion was had upon Senator Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army, and upon the judiciary committee's resolution respecting removals from office by the president, but no final action was taken. Upon motion of Mr. VanWyck the senate took up the bill to confirm entries heretofore made upon public lands in accordance with the rulings of the land office, in force at the time the entries were made. Mr. Plumb suggested that an amendment be made declaring

the entries were made. Mr. Plumb suggest ed that an amendment be made declaring that the measure shall not apply to scrip en-tries. Mr. VanWyck accepted the amend-ment, and the bill was then passed.

souri, for the appointment of a commission to investigate the war claims of loyal citi-zens residing in the border states. By Mr. Reagan, of Texas, to provide for a confer-ence of American nations on a common standard of silver coin. By Mr. Reid, of North Carolina, directing the committee on By Mr. Golf, of West Virginia, a resolution calling upon the secretary of the navy for information concerning the progress of the work upon the naval vessels. By Mr. Voor-hees, of Washington territory, Proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting poly-gamy. The senate bill passed, authorizing

consideration of private pension bills. At the evening session thirty pension bills were passed. The last bill to be considered was that of granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General Hancock. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, eloquently supported the bill. On the question of passing the bill the vote stood 25 to 4. Price, Zach Taylor, Johnson, of Indiana, and Winams opposing. Price then raised the question of no quorum. The previous question was, however, ordered on the bill, and it goes over until Monday. Adjourned until Saturday.

In the house on March 20, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, was elected speaker pro tem., during the temporary absence of the speaker. Under special order, a limited debate on the adverse report on the free coinage bill was begun. The debate occupied the entire day's session, and, pending it, an adjournment was taken.

was taken.

In the house on March 22, quite a sensation was produced when the chaplain devoted his opening prayer to an invocation to God to rid the land of gamesters, whether in cards, dice, chips, stocks, wheat, bucketshops, or boards of trade, and to lead the people to know that money making, other than by the sweat of the face, was contrary to His laws. The prayer was ordered to be inscribed in the record. A session was ordered for Thursday night for the consideration of resolutions relative to the death of dered for Thursday night for the considera-tion of resolutions relative to the death of Joseph Rankin, late a representative from Wisconsin. The house then proceeded to the consideration of pension bills, and the bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of General W. S. Hancock was passed, Yeas, 169: nays, 47. Under the call of states, the following bills and resolutions were introduced and refer-red. By Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, to create a committee to arbitrate in case of labor strikes. By Mr. Van Eaton, of Mississippi, proposing a constitutional amendment pro-

red. By Mr. Anderson, of Anneas, to create a committee to arbitrate in case of labor strikes. By Mr. Van Eaton, of Mississippi, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy. By Mr. Swinbourne, of New York, to reduce the salaries of all public officials whose salries have been increased by congressional enactment since 1860. By Mr. Merriman, of New York, for the issue of United States coin notes. By Mr. Warner, of Ohio, to define the unit of value and regulate the coins, of the United States. By Mr. Lefevre, of Ohio, for the better regulation of appointments to West Point, and to bring that institution and the army more in accord with a republican form of government: It provides that cadets shall be hereafter selected and appointed from the sons or descendants of soldiers who served in the late war, and where they cannot be had from the younger enlisted men in the army. Further that when a cadet shall graduate from the military academy he shall be assigned to the army as an enlisted man, and shall serve as such in the field for the term of one year, with pay and allowance accordingly. Then, after serving one year, we are a serving one year, and was a serving one year. and shall serve as such in the held for the term of one year, with pay and allowance ac-cordingly. Then, after serving one year as a corporal and one year as a sergeant, he shall be eligible for appointment to the rank of second lieutemant. At the end of the call the house adjourned.

In the house, on March 23d, Mr. Reagan reported the senste bill to establish a national live stock highway, and Mr. Davis reported a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States. The bill, known as the "Fourth of July claims bill," involving \$338,200, was passed. The house then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill, and after some discussion, adjourned.

Applications to the Knights of La